The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,620—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
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Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ „ „
Third and succeeding	1½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd September, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 25th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 325

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Wine
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Including Wine

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

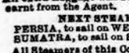
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.



THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passages, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. MEDEA, Captain P. CRILLOVICH, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 11th October, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 235	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 325	„ 205	„ 124 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st 1879.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK. MACHINE BLANKET

COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES. BLACK PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th Sept.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	30th Sept.

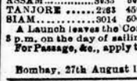
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	2833	540	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2283	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,882

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

ON TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, ex. s.s Chindwara.

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, about 30 tons Moulmein teak scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auc ion at the Ferriery, Gowalia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany grand square piano, a serviceable doorcart with a grey horse and harness, &c., the property of Messrs. Mellor and Hensley.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th September, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auct on at his residence, No. 74, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plate & ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class semi-grand piano by Broadwood, a 14 stop harmonium by Alexandre, a strong built brougham, a grey Arab horse, &c., the property of C. J. Mayhew, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

☞ The above bungalow is to the let from 1st October next. Rent very moderate.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Marine Street. For, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood, teakwood, camphorwood, and mahogany household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany square piano, 1, 2, 3, and 4 branch hanging argand lustres, &c., the property of a Parsee gentlemen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished household furniture, four-light hanging chandelier, large gilt pier glasses on tables with marble tops, a sweet-toned mahogany patent grand-square piano by Collard and Collard, a first class full size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., large china vases, table ornaments, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. Maitland, Esquire, the same comprises rich thin plain glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as large epergne flower stands, coffee pots, double and single light table candlesticks, very handsome elaborately carved French polished household furniture, such as a dining table in three pieces for 18 persons, round dining table for 10 persons, sideboard, dumbwaiter, sidetables with marble tops, Madras pattern armchairs, handsome circular, pier, sofa, side card and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, and drawing room chairs, conversation and half back couches, a first rate full size mahogany slate billiard table (complete by "Thurston," a sweet toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard and Collard," four and five light hanging chandelier, very large gilt pier glasses, rich brussels carpets, Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, large china hall lanterns, handsome iron four posts bedstead with spring mattresses, curtains, &c., clothes and gown presses, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, China bathing tubs, dinner service, cooking utensils, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome powerful chesnut pony, young, 13½ height. Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a.m. on the same day.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

Also one sewing machine, by Singer.

One large iron water metre.

1 C F—5 Chamber Revolver, by Tolley, new, 500 bore, in Oak Case, with implements complete.

1 Nickel plated 5 Chamber Pocket Revolver, 410 Bore, by Colt, with holster and belt (quite new).

15 Chamber Colt Pocket Revolver.

1 Canvas game bag, 1 shikar bag, and 3 shikar knives.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Powerful dark bay Arab horse suitable for office work.

1 Strong second hand office shigram.

1 Handsome powerful Bay Persian Horse, perfectly sound, 5½ years old, height 14-2.

1 Strong English built dog-cart.

1 Tonga with handsome grey horse and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1879.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share (being at the rate of Ten per cent per annum) will be PAID on and after the 22nd instant to the shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 25th instant, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATE.

GADDUM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.

PUPILS ARE PREPARED UP TO THE MATRICULATION STANDARD.

TWO GIRLS PASSED (16th and 19th) the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in 1878. About 70 girls are on the school books. The religious instruction is in accordance with the Principles of the Church of England.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

Rs. 30 per mensem, exclusive of school fees.

EXTRAS.

French, music, singing, and drawing.

Application to be made to the SISTER in charge or to A. G. CANE, Chaplain of Poona.

NOTICE.

SHOLAPORE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby INVITES SEALED TENDERS for Rs. 53,000, the amount remaining unallotted of the above LOAN under the conditions specified in the notification relating thereto published in this newspaper in August last.

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned or from Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

A. H. SPRY, Colr. & Presidn',
Sholapore Municipality.

Sholapore, 12th September 1879.

THE VOLKARTS' UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1879, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts to the 30th June, 1879.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint one or two Directors in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who resigned his seat on the Board.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 22nd September, 1879, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENGLISH COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.
SATURDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1879.
IMMENSE BILL FOR THIS NIGHT.
NEW BURLESQUE,
NEW LOCALS,
NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
A PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.
Miss Keating's Gaiety Edition of
ALI BABA;
or
THE 4 T THIEVES.
Full particulars in Bills of the day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, As. 8. Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Shares List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by us to Mr. SAMUEL JULES CHEVALLEY will CEASE from THIS DAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1879.

NOTICE.

MR. J. R. WEBER will SIGN our Firm PER PRO. from THIS DATE.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1879.

In the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY and the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a summons in the above matters, dated the 18th instant, the CREDITORS and SHAREHOLDERS of both the above Companies are ordered to attend at the Chambers of the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the High Court, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 a. m., to show cause (if any) why the sale by private contract of the immoveable property belonging to the above Companies to DULPUTSHOY BHUGGOOBHOY, at the price of Rupees 1,65,000, should not be confirmed.—Dated this 18th September, 1879.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office on THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1879, at 3 p.m., to consider and pass the Special Resolutions, copies of which have been posted to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th September 1879.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1879, at Noon, to pass the following Special Resolution:—

"That in future all Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held in Bombay, and the Board may consist solely of members who are residents of Bombay, and that the Board be and they are hereby authorised to appoint an Agent or Agents, resident in Kurrachee, to carry on the business of the Company at Kurrachee under the direction of the Board and in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company."

SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Kurrachee, 17th September 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM BARRINGTON TRISTRAM, late of Fowley, near Lipbook, in the County of Southampton, Esquire, deceased, died at No. 18, Portland-place, in the County of Middlesex, on the 8th March, 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the exemplification of PROBATE of his LAST WILL and TESTAMENT annexed) were on the 10th September, instant, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esqre, as duly constituted Attorney of the Right Honorable JOHN GEORGE DODSON, THOMAS HUTCHINSON TRISTRAM, The Right Honourable GEORGE SCLATER BOOTH, and JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH, Executors named in the Will of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the Estate of the said deceased, are required to SEND in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS in writing WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof, to the said Robert Baumbach, Esquire, at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the ASSETS of the Estate of the said deceased will be REMITTED to the Executors in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1879.

CRAWFORD & BORVEY,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Hornby Row for Rs. 59, and another for Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, ROOMS at Grant Buildings, Vehar Water laid on, and Stabling free. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MALLESON'S HISTORY of the INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-58, commencing from the close of the second volume of Kay's History of the Sepoy War, vols 1st and 2nd..... Rs. 25 0
Ditto ditto second volume only „ 12 8
Ditto History of Afghanistan, New Edn. 1879..... „ 11 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE STOCK of FRENCH NOVELS, by the best Authors.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act. The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act. The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOARD and LODGING for two young men within five minutes walk of the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply N., care of this office.

TO LET, the two storied airy BUNGALOW near Grant Road Station, lately occupied by W. E. Gordon, Esq., and A. Anthony, Esq. Apply on the premises.

TO LET at Matheran, for the October season, Cesigie Burn, Rent Rs. 300; Red Land, Rs. 300; Rose Cottage, Rs. 200; Terrace Cottage, Rs. 200; Red Land, Rs. 200. Apply to R. KOLAJI and Co., 36, Meadow Street, Fort.

TASMANIA JAMS, AUSTRALIAN MUTTON, AUSTRALIAN BEEF, American Cooked Ham, &c Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, ROSE'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO, nearly new, price Rs. 550 Apply to Dr. ARNOTT.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, Steward's National Association Telescope, very powerful, Rs. 120. Apply "W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD is richer in *nitrogen* than any other bread sold in the Island, *vide* Analysis. Fort and Crawford Market.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd..... Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESSERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS, &c.

GIFTS
for
Birthday Presents
and
SOUVENIRS
Suitable for Gentlemen.

GOLD SCARF PINS.

In plain Gold, of various pretty patterns and designs, from Rs. 10 to 40. Set into Cameos, Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Turquoise, Onyx, Coral, &c., from Rs. 20 to 160.

GOLD SCARF RINGS

as above.

GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE LINKS, ETC.

Studs and Sleeve Links, with Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased, or Enamelled, in case, from Rs. 45 to 100.

STUDS.

Set with Cornelians, Onyx, Coral, Carbuncle, Turquoise, Opal, Pearl, or Enamelled, from Rs. 10 to 120.

Sets of Studs, Plain or Engraved Gold, Rs. 14 to 25.

COLLAR BUTTONS.

Plain, Engraved, or set with Stones, from Rs. 9 to 25; set with fine Brilliant Diamonds, Rs. 40 to 200.

VEST BUTTONS.

In sets of 5 or 6, all Gold, Rs. 32 to 80; Malachite, Coral, Carbuncle, Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., Rs. 20 to 100.

Sept. 5th, 1879. RAMPART ROW.

SCARFS, TIES AND COLLARS.

THORPE & COMPANY.

We have just opened out the latest Novelties.

MODERATE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
The "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	2 8

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

"Edinborough" Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	2 12

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk	2 0
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2 8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	2 0
Fancy Checks	2 0
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	3 8

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four-in-Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	2 8
Rich Corded Silk	2 8

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's" Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	1 8
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots	2 8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain or Fancy Stripes	3 0
Washing Fancy Colored	Rs. 1 to 1 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs. a.
Black Corded Silk	Rs. 1-4 and 1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 8
White Dress Ties	from 8 annas per doz. 5 0
Washing Colored	

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	1 12
Silk for Dress	3 8
Cantab, very strong	2 8
Elastic Belts	2 8

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

BEST LINEN—THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT.

Thorpe's Military Stand up	per doz. 5 8
Thorpe's West End	5 8
Thorpe's Shakespeare	5 8
Thorpe's Polo	5 8
Thorpe's Neglige Stand up	5 8
Thorpe's Senate	10 0
Reversible Cuff	10 0
Paper Collars	as per doz. 0 12

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold or Ivory, set 2 8
Full Set	For, set 10 8
Solitaires	Years, pair 5 0

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks ..... 11-8 to 12-8

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment ..... 1 1 to 2 0

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH SEPT. 1879

THE Banks being closed from the 16 h to the 22nd instant for the Parsi New Year holidays renders this week almost a blank so far as current business is concerned, and there are few movements of any importance to notice. Imports are steady but not active, and in exports, business is rendered impracticable by the absence of supplies of produce. The coming season, however, is still looked forward to with great hope, owing to the flourishing crop reports which we continue to receive, and the effect of this is particularly noticeable in the steady improvement which is taking place from day to day in our local Spinning and Weaving industry. With an active demand for their yarns, both for local consumption and export, the Mills are now, as a rule, working with a fair margin for profit, and not only has this led to a further rise in the value of the shares of going concerns, but it has emboldened local capitalists to come forward as buyers of some of the mills in liquidation, and the following sales have been effected by the liquidators subject to the sanction of the court :—The "Nursey" Mill, containing 19,000 Spindles and 300 Looms, for Rs. 5,70,000, to Mr. Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and others. The "Alexandra" 25,000 Spindles and 340 Looms, to Mr. E. D. Sassoon, for Rs. 6,10,000, and the "Fleming," 36,000 Spindles and 750 Looms, for Rs. 10,50,000, to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. This practically only leaves four mills on the market, and for the purchase of one of these a private company is already reported to have been formed, so that at no distant date—should the High Court approve of the sales mentioned—we shall see pretty well the whole of our machinery again in active work. To begin with it is not at all unlikely that the sudden increase in production may for a time prove too much for the Goods and Yarns market, but with such harvests as we now have in prospect this should be but short-lived, and there is the further favourable prospect of large supplies of Good Cotton, by no means an unimportant feature.

The Share Market generally has been materially strengthened by the announcement made three day ago that Government had at last made definite offers for the purchase of the foreshore properti s at the following figures :—Colaba 18 lacs ; and the abolition of a yearly ground rent of Rs. 8,000 ; Sassoon Dock 20 lacs ; Jamsetjee Bandar 4½ lacs ; Mazagon 18 lacs ; Fe re 8 lacs. Of these, the two first named offers are reported to have been practically accepted, and the others will doubtless follow, so that ere long a large amount of money which for years past has been locked up in unproductive works will be set at liberty for reinvestment.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on 13th instant showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of 9 lacs, due to increased trade requirements. The movement, however is too small to exercise any effect on the m rket and as call money is still available at 3½ per cent, although for a month or more 5 per cent. is asked, in anticipation of Government requirements becoming larger at an early date. We are also rapidly drawing near the time when funds will begin to move up-country against produce, and it is not unlikely therefore that money is now seeing the lowest point of the season.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks having only been open for 3 days since the departure of last mail, transactions for this steamer have been insignificant. Business opened on Saturday on the basis of 1s. 7¾d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8d. for 3 months' Credit bills ; but on Monday an easier feeling was apparent, and the Banks, while maintaining their drawing rates, were willing buyers of private paper at a decline of 1-32d. On Tuesday no change took place, and closing quotations were :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7¾d., 3 months 1s. 8d ; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 3-32d. ; Documents, 3 months, 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee. This morning we learn that the biddings for 35 lacs of Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in the allotment of Rs. 30,80,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 40,000 to Madras, and Rs. 90,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 7 13-16d. per Rupee, tenders at that rate receiving 8 per cent. of the amounts applied for. It is somewhat difficult to reconcile allotments to the extent of only Rs. 32,10,000 having been made with the fact of tenders at the top rate only receiving 8 per cent., and we are inclined to think there must be a mistake in the amounts given by Reuter. It is clear, however, that the price realised is about 1-16d. under last week, and if the market had been open we should doubtless have seen a proportionate fall in rates here, as the feeling before the holidays was already, if anything, tending downwards. In Calcutta, where business is not suspended, the feeling is reported weak with demand Bank Bills at 1s. 7¾d., while transactions are said to have been done for December-January delivery at 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee.

For future delivery transactions lately have not been numerous. Demand Bills for December-January delivery were done at 1s. 8d., while 6 months' credits for October delivery, on the other hand, were done at 1s. 8¼d. per rupee.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 51⅛d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 7 13-16d. per rupee, and the amount of the biddings advertised for next week is 35 lacs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continued very quiet during the three days business was open, and on Tuesday closed weak at Rs. 93¾ for Fours, and Rs. 100¾ for Fours-and-a-half, but since then quotations in London have run down from £77 to £76 for Fours, and from £83 to £82 10s. for Fours-and-a-half, and we shall probably open to a further decline. The Calcutta quotation for Fours is Rs. 92¾ to ¾.

SHARES.—The steps taken by Government for completing the purchase of the foreshore properties, coupled with the sale of three of the mills under liquidation, and the improved position of the Spinning and Weaving industry generally, has imparted a decidedly better feeling to the market, and a large business was done before the holidays chiefly by real investors, who are beginning to acquire confidence again. In Bank shares there has been no change except in Bank of Bombay which have advanced 1 per cent., closing at Rs. 665. By telegrams received this morning we learn that the Agra Bank has declared an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half year. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares in London have advanced to £36. In *Land* Companies there has been a rise of Rs. 25 in Bombay and Rs. 3 in Poona, while Port Canning are Rs. 12½ lower. *Press* shares remain steady but unchanged. *Spinning and Weaving* mill shares have been active and advancing, and our quotations show a rise of Rs. 70 in Maneckjee Cuddass, Rs. 60 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 50 in Dhurumsey and Jeewan Balloo, Rs. 40 in Ibrahim and Hindustan, Rs. 30 in Bombay United, Rs. 25 in Central India, and Rs. 20 in Oriental per share. Even at these enhanced rates there are buyers but few sellers. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 35 in Bombay-Burma Trading Company, and Rs. 15 in Bombay Saw Mills.

PIECE GOODS.—The position of the market has not altered since last mail left, either present or prospectively. From the bazaar a steady average business continues to go on at the rate of about 225 to 250 packages per diem, at unchanged prices ; and to arrive considerable sales have been made both of Grey and Bleached Cloths at about previous sterling rates ; although during the past day or two, the holidays, easier exchange, and no arrivals from home, have all combined to induce a quieter feeling. Stocks on the spot are not excessive and the dealers are moving off their forward purchases as they arrive fairly well, whilst with the favourable crop prospects we may look for a growing demand from up-country as the season goes on.

TWIST.—A considerable business continues to be done in English Yarns at previous prices for the ordinary counts of Grey, but Dyed qualities are ½ to ¾ anna per lb. higher. Stocks are moderate, are ½ to ¾ of the market firm. *Local* Yarns are in active request both for export and internal consumption, and prices are again ½ to ¾ anna per lb. higher, large operations having been effected.

METALS.—*Copper*—Although the demand is not large, supplies are rapidly advancing prices in England and render the market very firm, and we advance our quotations as follows :—*Yellow Metal* is also as 8 per cwt. higher with a firm market, stocks being small and prices at home steadily advancing. *Iron* is not in active request and stocks on the spot are in excess of current requirements, but the upward movement which has taken place in England has rendered holders firmer and prices are as follows :—Rs. 1 per candy higher.

COAL.—A steady demand prevails for consumption and one or two large Cape cargoes being overdue ready lots have advanced as. 8 per ton, although for distant arrival there is not much enquiry. The transactions reported are :—750 tons Cardiff alongside steamer in harbour at Rs. 19½, 500 tons Davison's to arrive per ship Equator at Rs. 20, and some Scotch coal delivered at the Mills at Rs. 20 per ton.

COTTON.—The telegraphic advices from Liverpool latterly having been of an adverse character, the market this week has ruled extremely dull, and although prices have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, there has been very little doing for export—the total purchases in fact are only estimated at about 3,000 bales, of which about 500 are for export and 2,500 bales for local consumption. At our present level prices are above the parity of home quotations, and we do not see much prospect of this position changing yet a while, as stocks are down to a very small figure, and until the new crop begins to come forward we will not get much from up-country.

The *receipts* to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the week.....	5,450	2,130	732
Total since 1st Sept. ...	10,374	5,6 5	2,448
Total since 1st Jany. ...	776,644	864,016	987,647

The *clearances* for sea during the week have been 5,378 bales, making a total of 603,607½ bales since 1st January against 704,617 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop :—Fine weather having set in throughout the districts, crop reports are now all that could be desired, and unless we have late and unseasonable rains we have now every prospect of a large and early yield of good quality.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	Rs. 720	= 5 13/16d.
Omras (nominal)	„ 225	= 5 11/16d
G. F. Do.	„ 219	= 5 17/32d.
G. F. Do	„ 215	= 5 7/16d.
Good Dholleras (nominal)	„ 225	= 5 11/16d.
F.G.F. Do.	„ 216	= 5 16/32d.
G. F. Do.	„ 211	= 5 11/32d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar, Nov. delv	„ 200	= 5 3/32d.
„ Comptas	„ 208	= 5 9/32d.
„ Westerns	„ 199	= 5 1/16d.
New Crop.		
Good Oomras Febv. delivery	„ 208	= 5 11/32d

SEEDS :—*Linseed* is almost out of stock at the moment and the quotation is nominal at Rs. 7-3 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is dull with no enquiry for export, and we quote Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-10 for Cawnpore, Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Gujarat. *Gingelly* we quote nominally at Rs. 42 to Rs. 45 per candy ready old crop. The new crop of Khandesh may be expected to begin coming forward in about three weeks, and there are buyers at Rs. 39 for white without finding sellers.

WHEAT :—There is nothing whatever doing for export, prices being maintained above home quotations by the small available stocks of export quality. We quote :—Best soft white Rs. 38 ; No. 2 Rs. 36 ; No. 3 Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-9
Carolas	„ 224
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 1-3-9-0
Gold Leaf	„ 19-2-0
Bar Gold, 10-oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-6-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-6-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-1-0
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 19-0-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP AGNES SUTHERLAND, 1,133 tons, Captain G. Sutherland, will sail to-day for Saigon, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ABYSSINIA. 713 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Manuckshaw Jamsetjee Kellawalla, Mrs. Kennard and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Elphic and infant for London, via Aden ; and 14 deck passengers for Zanzibar, Jeddah, and London. The same Co's. s. s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain T. P. Nailor, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Spilsbury, R. E., Apothecary Lafond, Inspector J. A. Cole, Mrs. Cole and child, and 12 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Broomhall	Bate	Calcutta.
	Loch Keith	Preble	Saigon.
	Kt. of the Thistle ...	Monro	Kurrachee.
	Umballa (s)	Nailor	Ft. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—Steamer Abyssinia, Dougherty, to Zanzibar.
Ship Agnes Sutherland, Sutherland, to Saigon.

The steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14—Steamers Busheer, Simla, Shah Jehan, and Discoverer. Ship Blythswood. Barque Queen of the Age. Schooner Lady Selborne.

PASSENGERS.

Per s s Simla, which sailed on 14th instant, for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore :—For Rangoon—Mr R Hope Pilcher.

Per s s Busheer, which sailed on 14th instant for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo :—For Chittagong—Mr and Mrs Warden and children. For Akyab—Mr Porter.

MADRAS.

Sept ARRIVAL.

15 D. of Buccleuch (s). ..... Calcutta.

Sept. DEPARTURE.

15 Khandalla (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LOND N.

Ellen Bates—132 cwts coir yarn and 96 cwts coir rope, Bhimjee Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—155 pieces ivory, Nemchund Jewarchund ; 81 pieces ivory, Dwoodhoy Hasanjee ; 1 case tea and 16 cases essential oil, P. & O. S. N. Co ; 84 cwts cardamums, Tezpall Godhoo ; 7 cases indigo, Khuttoomull Tollaram ; 4 cases brasswire, Seenath Punalal ; 9 cases shawls, Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—60 packages cocoanuts, M. Mackenzie & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s—300 bales cotton. E. Spinner & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—250 bales cotton, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—150 bales cotton, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—600 cwts buffalo horns, A. Hasebeck & Co.

FOR BETROUT.

Sumatra s—2 cases indigo, P. & O. S. N. Co.

F R HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—100 bales twist, the N. & W. Co ; 200 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocundass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—250½ cwts myrobalans, Pelley & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Kettlewell, Lieut Col, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Kettlewell, Lieut Col, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Hayden, Captain, R E, on leave to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 17th September 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
3 d (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry—Surgeon Burroughs to officiate in medical charge.
Field Horse—Lieut G Cooke, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th N I, to officiate as squadron Offic r.
3rd Sind Horse—Surgeon A W F Street, to officiate in medical charge.
21st N I—Lieut A B Mein, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant. Lieut G E Even, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer and Quarter Master.
29th N I—Lieut R C G Mayne, Officiating Wing Officer, 27th N I, to be Wing Officer.
It is intimated that Lieut D M D Waterfield, C-C, R H A, has been promoted Captain into No 1-9 R A.
The following officers are detailed for duty with their Regimental Depôts, and will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season :—
Lieut C G Donald, 2-7th Foot ; Captains W G J Lacy and F S Allen, Lieut F G Pogson, and W W Ward, 2-5th Foot ; Lieut the Honourable C P Jervis, 66th Foot ; Brevet Major F Karslake, Captain C T Davenport and Lieut R S Graves 83rd Foot.
Col-Lieut W M Smith, C-2 R A, is directed to proceed to England forthwith.
The undermentioned officers have completed a course of instruction at the school of Musketry, Hythe, and have been awarded certificates as under :—Captain J M Heath, 29-2 N I, 1st Class cert. Captain W H Lyster, 24th N I, 1st Class.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz :—
Hindustani.—Lieut J Francis, 62nd Foot, (attached to 5th N L I).
Hindustani—Lower Standard.—Gunners R Siddall and H Nicholl, F-B R H A ; Captain C W H Heylar, 3rd Hussars ; Lieuts H W Marr-Johnson F F Mercer, R A ; Gunner J Cahill, 1 B R A ; Gunner F Watson, 18 B R A ; Gunner J Webb, C-2 R A ; Serjeant J P Ireland, R E ; Drummer H Lambert, 2-7th Foot ; Lance Corporal T Jones, Privates J Dorrance and A Anderson, 2-17 R Foot ; Captain W S Clarke, Lieut A J Erskine, Army Schoolmaster M Carr, Orderly Room Clerk A T Reynolds, Bandmaster W G Hatch, Serjeants A Reilly and F Richardson, Lance Corporals D Brown and H Drummond, Drummer J C Whalley, Private J Butler, 29th Foot ; Privates B Hume and H Leonard, 66th Foot ; Corporal H Fletcher, Barrack Department ; Surgeon A Cameron, Army Medical Department, Surgeon E Tully and H B Bragg, Indian Medical Department ; Hospital Apprentice A C Williams and J Gallagher, Subordinate Medical Establishment.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Major G S Maule, (R-2) is granted 6 months' leave to Mahabaleshwar on private affairs, instead of leave to England as formerly granted.
19th F ot attached to 2 16th Foot—Lieut H St L. Wood, to Bombay, to study the Native language.
3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry—Surgeon Major C J F S McDowall to remain in B mbay from 24th July to 4th September in extension on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Leach, Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
Consequent on the retirement of Major Fenwick, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, the following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered.
Major E S Oatrehan, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Lieut-Col H R M Vanrythuysen, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, continuing to act as Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Major C Sainthe, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, continuing to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Major W Luckhardt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, continuing to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Lieut G C Dobbs, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is confirmed in that grade.
Lieut H S A Fuller, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, to be Sub Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, continuing to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Lieut H B Warden to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to fill present vacancy, continuing to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.
The services of Surgeon G T Peters, M D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the General Department for employment on special duty.
The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps :—
Lieut G D Giles, of the 7th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th N I.
Lieut F C Stayner, of the 5th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th N I.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs of Major A Durand, Staff Corps, 2nd in command, 16th N I.
The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, General List, Infantry :—Captain R J Le-Poer Trench.
The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Col, Staff Corps :—Major H Phillipps.
The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, Staff Corps :—Captain A F Stewart.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Gop Govind Phatak has assumed charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dharwar.
Rao Saheb Govind Jagannath Kotwal, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge of Bhusaval in the district of Khandesh, is allowed a further extension of leave for three months.
Rao Saheb Ramchandra Janardan, Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge of Panvel in the district of Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.
Mr A D Pollen has received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana.
Mr W Webb, substantive pro tem Presidency Magistrate, is allowed leave on medic l certificate for three months.
Mr. P. Ryan, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate.
Mr. Michael Macmillan, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College has passed his examination in Hindustani.
Mr. H. Woodward, Assistant Collector of Kaladgi, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr. A D Wilkins to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade.
Mr. A Watson to officiate as Assistant Conservator, Third Grade.
Mr. B J Haseldon to be Sub-Assistant Conservator, Second Grade, and to officiate as Assistant Conservator, Third Grade.
Mr S Kenrick to be Sub-Assistant Conservator, Third Grade, and to officiate as Assistant Conservator, Third Grade.
Mr M D'Cruz, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Second Grade, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Conservator, First Grade.
Mr Atmaji Vasudeo Joshi, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Second Grade, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Conservator, First Grade.
Mr Govind Ramchandra Mahajan to be Sub-Assistant Conservator, Third Grade, and to officiate as Sub-Assistant Conservator, Second Grade.
Mr F S Menezes, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Third Grade, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Conservator, Second Grade.
Mr Ganesh Krishna Shabane, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Third Grade, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Conservator, Second Grade.
Surgeon C T Peters is placed on special duty in Bombay for three months.
Mr C R Lawson has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E G Davies, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is permitted to retire from the Service.
Lieutenant W Wood has delivered over and Captain G M Cruickshank, R E, has received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Satara.
Mr W H Price, Superintendent of Kurrachee Harbour Works, is permitted to retire from the Service.
Mr. Lallubhai Keshavlal is appointed temporarily to act as Executive Engineer, Surat, and has received charge of the office.
Mr R Winsor, of the American Mission, is appointed an additional Non-official Commissioner for the town Municipality of Sirur in the Poona District.
Messrs M B Thacker and A B Steward have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Sholapur, and that of the Assistant in charge Akalkot State.
The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr. Ramchundra Ganesh Bapat, authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Satara District.
Surgeon E Colson and Surgeon-Major M M Mackenzie have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmednagar District Jail.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thankersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Keesonjee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
418-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassanally and others—Jefferson and P.
335-79—Cook and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajee Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Banaday—Muljee and B. (Not to be called on the 19th, 20th, and 25th inst. being Parsee holidays.)
149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjeee—Prescot and W.
451-79—J C Cama—Chubildass Nurseylal vs Homajee Cursetjee Daby—Prescot and W. (Not to be called on the 19th, 20th, and 25th inst. being Parsee holidays.)

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

384-78—In person (a pauper)—Gungabai vs Ballaram Heeralal and others—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
399-79—In person (a pauper)—Lukhis Jairam vs Gunjabai *alias* Jumnabai—Macfarlane and G.
421-79—Jamardhen and G—Sitaram Balajee vs Ganesh Keshav Agasi—In person.
268-79—Ardisher and H—Framjee Burjorjee vs Merwanjee Hormusjee and another—J C Cama.
243-79—Rimington, H and C—Gangjee Nurput vs Tekum Purshotum—Craigie, L and O.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[ONE SHARGN FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLIFT—September 12th, at Bangalore, the wife of H. W. Clift, Executive Engineer, Mysore State Railway, of a daughter.
STOCKEN—September 11th, at Simla, the wife of A. W. Stogdon, Esq., C. S., of a son.
WARREN—September 15th, at Calcutta, Mrs. William Warren, Assam, of a daughter (posthumous).

DEATHS.

MOSES—September 12th, at Ball's gunge, Mary Moses, the wife of John O. Moses, Esq., aged 34 years. Deeply regretted by her family and friends.
WILLIAMS—September 11th, at Calcutta, infant son of T. M. Williams, B. I. S. N. Company.

The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1879.

THE Government of India failed to realise the value of Shere Ali when they had him. Like many other great men, the worth of the late Amir is only being recognised after his death. It is true that Lord Mayo, a strong man himself, could appreciate the vigour of Shere Ali's character, and had Lord Mayo lived longer affairs in Afghanistan might have been arranged upon a very different footing ; but later on Shere Ali was misunderstood, and his demands were scorned ; but it is only in view of recent events that we can fully grasp what an inestimable blessing, what a pearl of great price, is a strong ruler in Kabul. Where is another like Shere Ali to be found ? That is the question. It does not matter whether Afghanistan is annexed or not, there must still be a strong man to take the reins of government, or all schemes and projects for the better administration of the country will be futile. The government of the Afghans must for the future, as heretofore, rest upon the shoulders of one man, and we would fain know where he is to be found, for the sooner we find him the better. Yakub Khan, it is greatly to be feared, is not the strong man now wanted. His life has been one of trouble and misfortune ; and it may be that his trials have eliminated whatever strength of character he at one time possessed ; for he is certainly not strong now. His inaction during the *émeute* when the British Residency was burnt shows the weakness, if not worse, of the man. He seems to have sat crying at home, while his regiments were in revolt, instead of acting a man and a sovereign's part in the matter. Shere Ali would have acted differently. He would have gone to his mutinous soldiery at the commencement of the row, and addressed them in his own rough and vigorous language. He would have seized the ringleaders, at the peril of his own life if necessary, and had them executed on the spot. But Shere Ali knew how to manage his countrymen, while Yakub Khan does not, and it offers a very bad look-out for us, that the man now at the head of the Afghan Government is a man of no great strength of character. Such an one will be sure to throw his proper responsibilities on the Government of India, and how the latter can govern the Afghans without brutality and cruelty, without the cutting of throats and the worst acts of treachery, we do not know, for these atrocities are the very pith and marrow of the administration to which the Afghans have always been accustomed.

We had good hopes of Yakub Khan from his sensible behaviour during the negotiations ; but it is to be feared that the credit of common sense we then gave him, was due more to the late Sir Louis Cavagnari than himself. We fancy that he did precisely what he was told to do, and even this plasticity is discouraging, well as it might have served the purposes of the moment. Better were he a man to show some backbone and fight, for in that case he might have saved the British Resident's life at the risk of his own. As it is, the moral or physical cowardice the Amir displayed on that occasion is sufficient to condemn him for ever as a ruler of Afghans. The news has gone all over Central Asia and over India that Yakub Khan did nothing to save his guest ; and we believe that worse will be thought of him by his own people for sitting supine than—paradoxical as it appears—had he taken the Resident's life with his own hands. Orientals have a phrase which means that a man's "name is spoiled" when he is the victim of some degrading circumstances, the result of his own misconduct or of others ; and this is what has happened to Yakub Khan—his name is spoiled, and for ever—unless we restore it. But at present there is nothing to do but make the best of him. If he is not strong, where can we find a stronger ? Always reserving that he has not been guilty of worse than inactivity, he is the best man with any claim to his predecessor's seat whom we can support, and by backing him up well with our invincible arms, we may make him strong in one sense of the word. The Afghans will have to respect him, however indisposed to do so, when he has the force of our Indian army at his back, and it may be that the occupation of Kandahar, and of other forts by the British, will convince the unruly Kabulis that a British Resident is not to be murdered with impunity. This is the best that can be hoped from the present aspect of Afghan affairs. In this connection the opinions of the Russians upon the Afghan crisis are not without a certain weight. Of course, nothing can on the face of it seem more absurd than the Russian proposition that Russia and England should partition Afghanistan. If England desired to annex the country she would have no need of extraneous assistance. But the Russian suggestion is worth something as exhibiting Russian opinion upon the gravity of the situation. The Russians pretend to think that England is exceedingly weak on the Afghan line, and what Russia thinks Persia thinks, and all the Oriental Courts in which Russia has any influence think. Perhaps the very offer to help us is made with this design of exhibiting England's weakness, or supposed weakness, to Persia and the Central Asian tribes ; but, however that may be, it is easy to see that a weak ruler in Kabul must be always in the position to do us great injury though without any ill intent. Such an one plays into the hands of Russia, and we cannot prevent him, for his doings are not those of a rogue, but of a fool.

The great aim of Afghan policy is to strengthen the ruling Amir's hands by all means in our power, and irrespective of cost. It does not matter who the Amir may be, Yakub Khan, or another, so long as he is Amir he must, in Indian interests, be made strong. It is not unlikely that this policy will commit us to a standing army in Afghanistan ; and if it does, what then ? We must only console ourselves with the reflection that it might be worse. Annexation, for instance, would be worse, with all the responsibilities of governing an impracticable people ; and the presence of the Russians in Afghanistan would be worse than all, though that misfortune would follow upon England's neglect of her own interests in the country. In fact, many things might be worse than the cost of making the Amir strong with subsidies and men will be. It should be our object to support him through thick and thin, taking care at the same time that his subjects shall be well aware of the fact. And there is no doubt that if Yakub Khan desires to be avenged upon his enemies, the present opportunity is an excellent one for placing a small British army at his disposal for that purpose. It is highly desirable the Afghans should know that our alliance with the head of their Government is not merely one of soft words and promises. We must show them sooner or later what strength we possess, and if the troops that march into Kabul are only so fortunate as to meet with active resistance, this object will be gained. A defeat of the Afghans in force would do more to make Yakub Khan strong than almost anything else ; but no stone should be left unturned to further what is the only basis of a sound Afghan policy.

THE announcement we made in our commercial article the day before yesterday, that Government had contracted with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the transport of 8,000 tons of railway material to Kurrachee at the rate of Rs. 8 per ton, affords proof of the energy with which the new railway into the Bolan Pass is likely to be prosecuted ; but we learn that great dissatisfaction is expressed in commercial circles at the apparent favouritism which has been shown in concluding the contract without inviting tenders in the usual way. In the present depressed condition of the market it is asserted that the freight could easily have been secured at less than half the rate agreed upon, and a saving of something like Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 affected in the first cost of the line. In these days of economy and retrenchment such an amount should not be expended without sufficient reason ; and we trust Government can show good grounds for their

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CORRECTION ON SOWAR TAIMUR'S STATEMENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

In the statement of Taimur, the Guides sowar who escaped from Kabul, it is said that the three officers were burnt in a garden. This has now been ascertained to be a mistake of the telegraph, and the proper reading is that the officers were buried in a garden. The fact of burial has been verified from the report of another escaped sowar just arrived.

LETTER FROM THE AMIR.

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The Amir's letter last received is as follows:—

"To General Roberts,—I have received your letter of the 7th and was much pleased. I fully understood what was written. Complete confidence was restored and sense of relief felt in the friendship shown by the Viceroy, as my prosperity found favour in his sight. I am dreadfully distressed and aggrieved at the recent event, but there is no fighting against God's will. I hope to inflict such punishment on the evil-doers as will be known world wide and prove my sincerity. I have twice written on this subject, and the third time by my confidential servant, Sher Muhammad Khan. I now write to say that for these eight days I have preserved self and family by the good offices of those who were friendly to me, partly by bribing, partly by coaxing the rebels. Some of the cavalry I have dismissed, and night and day am considering how to put matters straight. Please God the mutineers will soon meet with the punishment they deserve, and my affairs be arranged in satisfaction of the British Government. Certain persons of high position in these provinces have become rebellious, but I am watching carefully and closely every quarter. I have done all I could to ensure Nawab Sir Gholam Hussan's safety. I trust to God for an opportunity of showing my sincere friendship for the British Government and recovering my good name before the world."

In regard to the conclusions to be formed from the expressions in the Amir's letter, it must be remembered that the Government are still without full and authentic intelligence regarding the real origin and circumstances of the attack on the Residency; the position and behaviour of the Amir then and since, and the actual state of affairs at Kabul; while the situation, whatever it be now, may change.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

EARTHQUAKE ON THE FRONTIER.

REBELLION IN SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

DHERA GHAZI KHAN, SEPT. 18.

The Government is unnecessarily suspicious about news reaching the public.

Three severe earthquakes have occurred along the frontier within the last fortnight, hastening the winter snow, which has already fallen on the higher hills. A severe winter is anticipated.

Hordes of Afghan banditti are roaming about Southern Afghanistan which, like the North, is in open revolt.

It is thought probable that Vitakri and Jacobabad troops will be sent against the Marris shortly.

Sir Robert Sandeman thinks the Thull-Chotiali route the better one for the Railway.

Great preparations are being made by the Government for the Dadur Railway.

The Carriage difficulty continues.

Seizures are being made everywhere for the Khyber forces.

It is reported that Sir R. E. Egerton, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, contemplates retiring.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

KANDAHAR, SEPT. 18.

The following troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move on to Khelat-i-Ghilzai:—Head Quarter 2nd Infantry Brigade, Wing 59th Regiment, Wing 3rd Ghoorkas and 2nd Baluch Regiment, to which will be attached 2 guns G-4, ½ Battery 11 11 and 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

A SECOND BRIGADE OF BOMBAY TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE FOR SIND.

POONA, SEPT. 18.

An extra Brigade of Bombay troops is ordered to the frontier and will concentrate at Sukkur.

The existing transport service between Sukkur and Quetta is mostly transferred to the Kurrum Valley, so that the Bombay Government must make arrangements *de novo* to keep up supplies for the Kandahar column.

The ponies now collecting are for the Khyber, so that Bombay is practically supplying the transport for all the three armies in the field. The organization in Baluchistan, and the stores and transport collected last campaign, are now proving of inestimable value. Ponies will be collected in Bombay, Poona, and Nasik; Bombay taking Thana and Concan; Poona taking Sholapur, Sattara and Poona; and Nasik taking Ahmedabad and the Khandesh districts. Several thousands are required.

The Governor leaves for Sind after the Volunteer Ball, having been specially requested personally to supervise the construction of the railway works already commenced, which will be merely a surface line, and will be proceeded with at a rate of more than a mile daily. The Bombay Government's original recommendations are now sanctioned entirely, and Sir Richard Temple has received *carte blanche* to carry out all arrangements. He will be absent from Bombay all the cold weather.

THE COMMAND OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.

POONA, SEPT. 18.

Colonel Burrows gets the second Bombay Brigade, which will consist of the 5th, 16th, and 28th Native Infantry. The whole transport and Commissariat of Kandahar column has been placed in the hands of Bombay. Officers will be at once despatched to take over and reorganize; Captain Hobday, of the Bengal Army, remaining as General Stewart's Commissariat Officer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

CETEWAYO'S CAPTURE.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

It was Major Marter, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who captured King Cetewayo.

THE *STANDARD* ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The *Standard*, in a leading article on the situation in Afghanistan, is of opinion that the outrage on our Embassy at Kabul has actually destroyed the value of the Treaty of Gandamack and rendered it necessary for the British to enforce the principle of *uti possedetis*.

DEPARTURE OF THE BACCHANTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

H. M. S. Bacchante, having on board the Prince of Wales's two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George Frederick, has left England on her cruise round the world.

LAUNCH OF A NEW IRONCLAD.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The new iron armour-plated Turret-ship Agamemnon, of 8,492 tons, was successfully launched at Chatham yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, SEPT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left yesterday.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

ADEN, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Zambesi, with the outward English mails of the 5th instant, left for Bombay at 10 p. m. last night.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16

In the Manchester Market there has been a good enquiry, but business checked by firmness of holders.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do.	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118¼
Bar Silver	51⅞
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank shares	£36

Arrived.—Hermione.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered...	56 64	65 52	68 47
17 Wednesday	0 0	.....	.....
18 Thursday	.....	0 0	0 0
Total	56 67	65 52	68 47
Fall up to 18th Sep. 1878	98 40	107 23	104 83
Do. to 18th Sep. 1877	59 43	49 2	57 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up o 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 18.

CANNANORE, 4-17 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W. 3; thermometer 82; barometer 29·862.

MANGALORE, (Sept. 17) 4 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W., N. W. Fell in 24 hours 19 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 3-19 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N.W. W. light; thermometer 81.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the dist ict intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

PANJU.	In. Cts.	VAITARNA.	In. Cts.
Previously re orted ..	73 3	Previously reported ...	66 1
September 13	0 81	September 13	0 13
,, 14	0 2	,, 14	0 20
,, 15	0 0	,, 15	0 0
,, 16	0 6	,, 16	0 12
Total	73 45	Total	66 67
PALGHAR.	In. Cts.	GHOLWAD.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ...	69 17	Previously reported ...	57 83
September 13	0 6	September 13	0 13
,, 14	0 24	,, 14	0 19
,, 15	0 11	,, 15	0 12
,, 16	0 16	,, 16	0 0
Total.....	69 73	Total.....	58 28
BULSAR.	In. Cts.	SURAT.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ...	59 8	Previously reported ...	33 63
September 13	0 0	September 13	0 16
,, 14	0 30	,, 14	0 12
,, 15	0 0	,, 15	0 0
,, 16	0 0	,, 16	0 0
Total	59 38	Total.....	33 91

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on the 13th, 15 2-3 feet; last year 18 feet 11 inches. Some damage to kharif anticipated in Schwan from sudden fall in river; salt water encroaching in Shahbandar.

Hyderabad.—Crops everywhere good. Reaping commenced in Guni. River greatly fallen. Want of water complained of at Kandiaro, Nandhabro, Moro, and Guni.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 14; total 31·77. Crops excellent.

Baroda.—Rain 40; total 49·75. Crops good; prices stationary.

Surat.—Rain 54; total 33·82. Break continues; crops good.

Nasik.—Crops good. Favourable weather continues.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 60; total 56·67, being 7·60 below average. Weather fine. Temperature normal.

Poona (week ending 14th instant).—Rain maximum, Mawal 1·88; minimum Indapur ·02; wanted throughout district.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in some talukas; more wanted. Kharif crops good. Rabi sowing delayed for want of rain in 4 talukas.

Sholapur.—Crops generally good, excepting in Sangola. Break continuing, but rain now desirable.

Dharwar.—Rain average 62 cents; crops good. Cotton sowing progressing.

Kanara.—Rain maximum, Karwar 2·70; total 116·17; minimum, Sirsi ·90. Rice harvest commenced in Karwar taluka.

Belgaum.—Rain ·24; total 26·30. Crops very good.

Bhikarpur.—River on 16th, 10 feet 1 inch, being 1 foot 2 inches lower than on same date last year. Want of water much felt in consequence of sudden fall in river. Fears entertained that kharif crops will suffer.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather rather sultry during day, nights slightly cold; prospects fair; kharif crops look healthy, except in some parts of desert canal, where considerable damage is apprehended owing to want of water.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 1 inch on 14th, but no damage. Weather reasonable.

Kaira.—Rain ·75; total 26·08. Crops excellent; public health good.

Broach.—Weather clear; rain ·27; total 37·47. Crops excellent; fever throughout district.

Ahmednagar.—Weather clear, crops improving.

Thana.—Rain 2·51; total 99·90. Crops good; cholera in 3 talukas.

Colaba (week ending 15th instant).—Rain at Alibag 1·07; total 69·68. Crops very good.

Ratnagiri (week ending 9th instant).—Rain 1·01; total 89·79. Early Nagli and Vari crops being reaped; rice crops in ear.

Satara.—Rain ·20; total 33·48; slight fall in talukas. Crops improving.

Kaladgi.—Rain in Hungund ·59, Badami ·31, more urgently wanted. Crops generally good, but withering in Southern talukas. Rabi sowing commenced.

Belgaum.—Prospects good, except in Gokak and Athni, where rain is much wanted.

Wadhwan.—Rain ·26; total 15·7. Health not good; prospects good.

FOR WEEK ENDED SEPT. 13.

(As taken at 10 A. M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Change since yesterday.	Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour (or recorded miles in 24 hours).	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·728	+·045	90·3	+3·0	78·1	55	−7	E	4	0	..
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deesa	29 907	+·007	83·2	−3·5	74·7	65	+1	S W	10	6	..
Rajkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malegaon.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay...	29·948	+·034	79·0	..	0 75·5	85	−4	W NW	10	10	0 20
Goa §	29 979	+·023	79·0	+2·0	78·0	95	−5	W S W	2	7	...
Akola.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amraoti..	29·879	+·035	81·2	..	0 72·5	65	−2	W NW	3	4	...
Belgaum..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Fine clear weather.
Deesa—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Bombay—Overcast, passing showers during day.
Goa*—Sultry.
Amraoti—Moist and muggy.

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 17th September 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·805
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·1
General Direction of Wind	WNW, ESE, NW, NNW.

Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight. 170
Fall of Rain	to midnight. 0·03
Total fall during the month	1·28
,, year	59·67

THE trial of Nursey Kessowjee, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a banker, will commence before Mr. Justice Green and a Special Jury on Monday morning next, and is expected to occupy four days. As there are likely to be several challenges an extra number of Special Jurors have been summoned for the occasion.

THE following telegram reporting on the state of the cotton crop in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 18th September, has been supplied to us by Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce:—"Break continues. An unusually fine and early crop may now be anticipated."

ACCORDING to a Portuguese paper five British officials from Bombay, including the Commissioner of Customs, were expected at Goa this week to arrange the preliminaries of putting the new treaty into execution. Captain Arez, the Portuguese Commissary, will accompany them.

AT the head of the list of successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Surrey, and some 300 marks ahead of any other competitor, is Mr. R. W. Rowland, a son of Mr. F. Rowland, of Byculla, Bombay, and formerly a pupil at the local Diocesan Board School. Mr. Rowland obtained 3,018 marks, the next on the list 2,749, and the last of the 35 successful candidates 1,252.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending September 9th, state that in Madras there has been general and moderate rain; harvesting of some crops has commenced; prospects are favourable. In Bombay also general rain has fallen; there has been a break in the weather in the latter part of the week; locusts and rats are still doing injury to crops in parts of Sind and the Deccan respectively; prospects remain excellent. Rain fell in all the districts in Bengal; prospects have improved in Burdwan and Balasore, but more rain is still required in these places; much injury has been done to crops in inundated tracts, especially in the Dacca district, where there is some distress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain has done some damage in Sitapur, Bareilly, Agra and Jhansi, and a break would prove beneficial; autumn crop prospects are good everywhere, and the harvest has begun in some districts. In the Punjab good rain fell in most districts; prospects continue favourable. General, and in some heavy, rain has fallen in the Central Provinces; a break in the weather occurred towards the close of the week, which, if it lasts, will benefit cotton and other *kharif* crops; prospects are satisfactory. In British Burma heavy rain fell during the week and floods have occurred in Bassein and Tharrawaddy; crops are doing very well. In Assam, too, there was heavy rain, especially in Sylhet, where some injury has been done to rice on low lands. In the other provinces and States prospects remain good; but crops in Coorg are still suffering from excessive rain. Prospects continue favourable throughout the Empire; harvest operations have commenced in some provinces.

THE Kandahar correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed on the 15th inst.:—A Sirdar, who left for Kabul last month, has returned with news that the Amir has sent for the troops which went to Herat and Balkh, and has summoned the Ghilzai tribes to rise and join in a *jehad*. The news is not generally credited. A disturbance is reported from Zamindawar where the Governor, an uncle of the Amir, is besieged in a fort. Kandahar and the district is quiet, and all classes, as far as can be judged, are pleased at the return of the army.

KHUSHI, where Sir F. Roberts hopes to have a cavalry force within a few days, is some 15 or 20 miles beyond the Shuturgurdan. The distance from Khushi onwards to Hisarak is ten miles, and at Hisarak the route from the Peiwar and Kurrum joins the Ghuzni-Kabul road. But a more direct route from the Kurrum to Kabul, that by which the Embassy travelled, branches off northwards from Khushi, past the Logar Valley at Zirgun Shahr. Sir F. Roberts, therefore, has two alternative routes to the Logar Valley and thence to Kabul. From the Logar Valley southwards the road runs to Ghuzni, passing through the Sher Dahan, or Lion's-mouth defile, which is 9,000 feet above the sea level, and during the winter months blocked by snow. South-westwards from the valley, a good road runs into Zurmat, where, and not to the Zaimusht, some refugees seem to have fled from Kabul. Whichever route General Roberts chooses, an organized enemy, either from Kabul or Ghuzni, might presently advance by the other and threaten his communications.

IT is stated that the incidence of the Licence Tax in Bengal has been modified, so as to relieve some of the poorer payers. This is a step in the right direction. The *Pioneer* hopes that in the North-West Provinces, where the tax for this year has been collected, it has been collected on the basis of the present assessments for the last time.

A TELEGRAM from Rawalpindi to the Allahabad paper, dated 15th inst., contains the following items:—General Macpherson leaves here tonight for the front. The Kohat road is now open. General Bright passed through yesterday for the Khyber force. The arrangements for forwarding ammunition and stores are proceeding with the greatest expedition. The Trunk Road from Jhelum to Peshawur is in first-rate condition. It is hoped that the bridge of boats at Attock will be rapidly thrown across to prevent any break. The weather is fine, but hot.

ON the subject of the Army Sanitary Commission's memorandum on the sanitation of Calcutta, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—There is a sort of urgency expressed which is indicative of further heavy expenditure and increased taxation, as though the city were in a position to bear it. If those officers who are pressing for this expenditure would please to remember that only few people have salaries equal to their own, with many claims upon them, they would perhaps bear in mind that the sanitary "exploitation" of a city like Calcutta is a work of years, and that it is so costly that several generations, instead of one, might well bear the cost. There is a danger in pressing too hard an already over-laden community.

THE P. and O. steamer Lombardy was towed back to Calcutta on Sunday, her machinery having broken down.

THE official explanation, which we published the other day, of the Government of India's connection with Major Butler, does not meet with the approval of the *Indian Daily News*. He writes:—"We have studied it carefully, hoping to find there was something which, at this juncture, we could lay hold upon as a peg by which to support a Government pressed with difficulties on all hands; but after judging the defence as dispassionately as we were able, we can only regret it should ever have been published. It seems wonderful to us that the Government, or those who defend it, cannot apprehend the meanness and littleness of its conduct. This paper shows that Major Butler was to be used in a special way but was to be disowned. He is now to be persecuted in a spirit the most unworthy. The whole error rests with the Government, and consists in this, that it sought to employ an officer in such a way as to get all the benefit of his work and labours, and none of the discredit of his being objected to by Russia. We are sorry the Government has so little sense of dignity as to act in such a way. We are ashamed that it should publish its own littleness. No Government can afford to employ secret agents, unless at all events it can secure their silence. The wisest thing the Government of India could do would be to settle all claims arising out of Major Butler's expedition, and to acknowledge he was the agent of the Viceroy, instead of acknowledging he was in very fact a secret agent for the time, and that now he is to be publicly thrown overboard."

THE action of the Government of India on the Hur Sahai case does not satisfy the *Pioneer*, who remarks that the whole proceedings "constitute a *faux pas* of Indian administration, in connection with which the wrong course has been taken at every step, with curious regularity. The final action of the Government of India has been in keeping with the character of the whole transaction. Either the finding of the court of inquiry is wrong and ought to have been reversed, or it is right and should have been publicly supported and applauded. When originally sent up to Simla, a few days' reflection and a few hours' work might have produced a resolution on the subject which would have blown away much of the bad feeling the case excited. What would have been easier—assuming this to have been the view Government took—than to have said 'we think the finding stupid and contrary to evidence, but so far as Hur Sahai is concerned he may have the benefit of it. Give him his pension, but be it understood that we do not endorse the censure cast on Mr. Saunders.' But so far, the Government of India has selected the weakest device by which it could attempt an escape from the embarrassments of the situation. It accepts the finding apparently, but it does not proclaim its own view. Months have now elapsed since it might have done this; the substance of its decision has filtered out through indirect sources; and yet the Government orders themselves and the papers on which these rest are unpublished. We must presume therefore that, so far, there is no intention to publish them. . . . Unless the papers are published, the Civil Service generally will put the worst construction on the motives which dictate their suppression. No one will realize the possibility that they can be kept back merely because ourGovernment is sometimes possessed with such a love of gratuitous mystery, that it cries 'Ha! let us dissemble,' under circumstances when there is everything to gain by a display of perfect candour."

AN effort is being made to launch a project for the construction of a railway between Bareili and Kumaon, and a meeting to further the scheme was to be held at Naini Tal on Wednesday last, at which General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Ramsay, C. B., K. C. S. I., had consented to preside, with the object of appointing an executive committee to negotiate with Government and otherwise forward the interests of the undertaking. The cost of the new line is estimated at some 22 lakhs, and it is proposed to divide this into shares of Rs. 100 each. It is suggested that of the total capital of 22 lakhs, five lakhs (£50,000) might be raised in England and the remainder in India. The present very low price of iron and steel in England, the *Englishman* thinks, makes this a favourable opportunity for constructing a railway, and this line will, if the concessions sought for are granted by Government, have considerable advantages in its construction and maintenance over other railways of the same gauge. Sleepers and fuel will be cheap, but little earthwork or bridging will be necessary; and the land required will cost little.

EXTENSIVE reductions are about to take place in the Madras Revenue Settlement Department, involving the abolition of the appointment of Director and of other posts. Mr. W. Wilson, the present Director, is to act as Collector of Coimbatore during the absence of Mr. McCallum Webster, who is going home on leave. The breaking-up of the Settlement Department will postpone promotion among junior civilians to a still more distant date. The work of the Department is expected to revert to the Revenue Board.

THE correspondent who has been sent by the Lahore paper to Kashmir writes from Islamabad on the 26th August:—"The sale of grain here is, as far as I can make out, a monopoly of the Maharaja's. When I ask who sells grain here or there, mentioning any particular place, I am invariably told,—the banias (or traders). But a little enquiry shows that the banials sell only the grain supplied to them by the Maharaja, or on the Maharaja's behalf by some of the local officials as the governors or the tehsildars. Here, as in Srinagar, the most striking feature observable as regards the condition of the inhabitants generally is, the sleek, well-fed appearance of the pundits, who, if not at present numerically in the majority are, at least as far as my observation goes during the past two days, very nearly in the proportion of three pundits to every two other members of the population. Probably through the whole of the famine not one pundit has died of hunger, while all admit that hundreds of Mahomedans have perished from starvation."

UMRITSUR objects to early rising, even to go to church and to hear a bishop preach. The other day it was fixed that Bishop French, of Lahore, was to preach at Umritsur, and the service was to commence at 6 a.m. The result was that not a soul attended, and the Bishop had the church and the service all to himself.

THERE have recently been bought in England for the Bessemer furnaces in Pennsylvania 10,000 tons of pig iron, at prices which make the cost $21 per ton duty paid and landed in the United States. Large lots of old rails have also been bought in England, aggregating over 60,000 tons. The American demand for iron is so great that their furnaces cannot supply it. The estimated American consumption for 1879 is 3,000,000 tons of pig iron, and 1,100,000 tons of rails, which is a much larger consumption than in any previous year.

THE Gothard tunnel is being pushed rapidly to completion. Four thousand men are now engaged in the work, and fresh hands are taken on every day. The advance is at the rate of very nearly eight metres a day, and as on the 23rd August the length still to be bored was 1,135 metres, the tunnel will probably be finished by the end of this year or the beginning of next. The making of the Mont Benere branch will be commenced on the 1st of October, and its completion is expected to coincide with that of the main line.

IT is stated that General Kaufmann, who has been on leave in St. Petersburg during the past few months, will not return to his post as Governor-General of Turkestan. For some time be ore this definite statement, it had been suggested that the most important office in the Empire had been left sufficiently long in the hands of one man, and of late the belief has become more widespread that the Czar was meditating a change in the person of his Viceroy in Central Asia. That supposition now appears to have been well-founded, and the name of the new Governor-General has even been mentioned. The *Times* says there is reason to conjecture that Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff will be the next Governor-General installed at Tashkent.

TELEGRAMS to the *Times*, dated August 28th, from various parts of the country indicate a very bad prospect indeed for the English farmers. The country around Windsor and Oxford was flooded; the same was the case at Bicester—"whole farms in the valley of the Ray being under water"—at Whitby, and at Bangor, in South Wales. At Canterbury rain had fallen continuously for fifty hours, and there was no prospect of its ceasing. In this district, the hop crop had been abandoned as worthless by most planters for some time, and the uncertain result of the corn harvest was causing much anxiety. A considerable portion of the acreage devoted to the cultivation of wheat, barley, and oats was ready for the sickle, and, it being feared that the continual wet would cause the ripened clavels to germinate in the ear, some of the crops had been cut, but with no good result.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S retirement from the position of Chancellor of the Empire of Austria has naturally given rise to many surmises as to the reasons which prompted such a step. The (London) *Times'* Bucharest correspondent states that the suppositions which were freely hazarded as to the Count's ill health are untenable, as there is no evidence whatever in his appearance and manner of any indisposition, mental or physical. The real causes for the temporary retirement of the Chancellor may be traced among recent political events happening in the conglomerate empire, the destinies of which he has been guiding for so many years. All the world knows that the six millions of Hungarians aspire to the absolute control of a State containing more than five times that number of people. After the occupation of the Turkish provinces, the Hungarians, although vainly opposing the step as the outset, sought to turn the *fait accompli* to account by annexing Bosnia to the Hungarian portion of the monarchy. That move was successfully opposed by the Emperor and the Court party. This produced an antagonistic situation of affairs, which finally came to a climax when the Hungarian element violently resisted the recently-proposed construction of a strategic line of railway through the southern provinces of Austria and the Bosnian territory. The Court party thereupon determined to cripple the arrogance of the Hungarian minority and reduce it to a position appropriate to its proportion of population. The first signs of this movement are already perceptible in the Slav, German, and Czech provinces of the Empire. Now, Count Andrassy being himself a Hungarian, could scarcely be expected to retain his office while the above-mentioned programme was being carried into effect. Therefore it is he has retired from an active participation in affairs of State, and when the recalcitrant Hungarian minority has been reduced to its proper position in the confederation of nationalities, Count Andrassy can once more come to the front and assume the rôle of peacemaker, unembarrassed by the clamorous pretensions of his energetic but rather arrogant countrymen.

THE HOUSE ASSESSMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to dissent from your view that it is necessary to employ a local house agent as an assessor of property in Bombay. Apart from the manifest impropriety of employing a man whose bread interests are decidedly with house owners, the defects of the present assessment are not in the class of houses that are rented to one person—and these are the only houses that local house agents know anything about—but in houses occupied wholly or in part by owners, and in the very large number of houses which are in every sense "lodging houses." Of these latter there are several thousands in Bombay, in most instances the owners do not perhaps furnish the correct amount of rent received, and the only way they can be assessed is by the accommodation afforded, the site, and the value of the premises.

The help, therefore, which the Commissioner requires could not be afforded by a house agent, for the houses let by house agents are not a matter of dispute.

FAIR PLAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co. have introduced an alkaloids, preparation of Indian Cinchona Bark, which they name Sulphate of Quine-Cinchonine (*Molecular Rotation*, [α] *j* = o) and of which the following is the analysis:—Sulphate of Quinoe Cinchonine is a mixture of the crystalizable alkaloids existing in Indian Cinchona Bark, adjusted, after extraction, in such proportions that its action on the ray of polarized light shall be neutral. The alkaloids consist principally of Quinine, Cinchonidine, and Cinchonine. The two first, when a polarized ray is passed through either of their solutions, rotate its plane powerfully to the *left*, the reverse direction to the hands of a watch. Cinchonine under the same circumstances rotates the ray strongly to the *right*. The relative proportions in which these alkaloids exist in bark are ever variable; consequently, unless a careful adjustment is made subsequent to extraction, no alkaloidal mixture taken direct from the natural drug can possess the chemistry of composition. This drawback to the habitual use in medical practice of a preparation representing the natural bark is removed in the SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE, which, as now presented, contains the alkaloids in the exact proportions necessary to neutralize their respective molecular rotations, and, being thus uniform in composition also exists as fully representing the therapeutic advantages of the natural drug, is entitled, like Quinine, to take its place among the class of REMEDIES OF PRECISION. Its therapeutic action the same as that of Sulphate of Quinine, and its price a little more than one third.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Overture	La Dame Blanche ..... Boieldieu.
Polka Mazurka	Gertrude ..... Heinsdorff.
V lse	Silver Chimes ..... Coote.
Quadrille	Barbe Bleue ..... Sauzean.
Valse	Die Grafenbeger ..... Gung'l
Galop	Feuer und Flamme ..... Faust.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure of the B. I. S. N. Company's contract steamer for coast and Calcutta has been postponed from Saturday, the 20th instant, to Monday, the 22nd idem. The mails will be closed at the General Post Office at the usual hour.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius direct, per extra S. S. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 20th instant at 10 a.m. Prepayment of postage at 3 annas per ½ oz. is compulsory. No registered letters will be received for despatch by the above opportunity.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th September was Rs. 59,66,887; add silver received during the week, Rs. 8,78,740. The sum of Rs. 10,01,655 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 58,43,972. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 5,42,564 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th Sept., was 442, being 52 less than in the previous week, 89 less than the total of the week ending 17th Sept., 1878 and 6 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 299 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 33·24. There were 124 deaths from remittent fever, being 38 less than in the previous week and 29 less than in the same period last year. There were 18 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 22 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 49, 31, and 21 respectively, as compared with 44, 36, and 39 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA.—Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter on behalf of Mr F. R. Vicajee, official liquidator of this company, was granted by Mr. Justice Bayley a rule *nisi*, requiring Dyabhoy Cullianjee to show cause why his name should not be placed in the list of contributories, as the legal representative of Bhojraj Dessaar, deceased; why he should not pay Rs. 4,25,000, balance of Rs. 10,000 due by Bhojraj to the company; why he should not further pay, as such legal representative, Rs. 3,000 for a call of Rs. 30 per share on 100 shares registered in the name of Bhojraj; why he should not forthwith make an affidavit as to what books and papers of the firm of Lakhmusey Bhojraj are in his possession, and why he should not produce them for the inspection of the liquidator; and lastly, why he should not appear before the court to be examined touching the affairs and property of the late Bhojraj Dessar.

A MISDEMEANOR.—A Hindu barber, named Amroota Abb, was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for assaulting Jankee, a girl about eleven years of age.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Balcrishna Babajee was yesterday sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for stealing ornaments, &c., of the value of Rs. 1,183, the property of Suntookdass Jallumeing.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN A TRAM-CAR.—A European soldier, named William Gill, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for being drunk and disorderly in a tram-car and refusing to pay the tramway fare.

TRESPASS.—Krishna Bapoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilfully trespassing in the premises of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Byculla. He was fined Rs. 10, or in default, fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Zokaria Bandar on view of the body of a Kamathi woman, named Nurses, a *biddee* seller, who had committed suicide by drowning herself in the sea. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—A Hindu, named Vishnoo Govind, was yesterday committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper to take his trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with using a forged document as genuine and endeavouring thereby to obtain money under false pretences.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICEMAN.—Gumbeysager Pirthisager was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of giving false information of theft to a police havildar, intending thereby to cause such public servant to use his lawful power to the injury and annoyance of Bhagwan Luximon and another. He was fined Rs. 50.

GAMBLERS.—Suffees Nuthoo and fourteen others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Brewin, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. They were all found guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 25, another was fined Rs. 20, three others Rs. 10 each, and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT AT MAHIM.—The residence of a fisherwoman, named Bhaiya, was broken into on the night of the 16th instant, by two Pathans, named Goolzar Hyad and Abbas Mea Khan, who were in the act of carrying away their spoil which consisted of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, &c., of the value of Rs. 245-6-6 when they were arrested by the police through the assistance rendered by Mr. Borjorjee Bhiesjee, of Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s, who resides in the neighbourhood. They were yesterday charged with the offence before Mr. P. Ryan, and on the application of Mr. McDermott, the Acting Superint

sistent with all justice and progress in Egypt. Finally, the Khedive bore him tillwill because he sought to confine his arbitrary power within such limits as are necessary to prevent lavish expenditure and gross tyranny. To set crooked things straight is always an unpopular task; but no man could possibly have discharged such a task in a more conciliatory manner than Mr. Wilson has done it.

From the circumstances of my recent sojourn in Egypt I enjoyed a better opportunity than most visitors or residents of estimating the true character of Mr Rivers-Wilson's administration as Chancellor of the Egyptian Exchequer. I am glad that Sir Julian's letter has given me an occasion for stating the truth about an eminent public servant, who has received a very scant recognition for the discharge of a very arduous and very ungrateful service.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Athenæum Club, Aug. 23. EDWARD DICEY.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

At the Meetings of this Association in Sheffield, the following Papers relating to India and Indian affairs have been read:—

On Aug. 21 Lieut.-Col. Lewin read a Paper on "The Trade Routes from Bengal to Tibet." After passing in review the various trade-routes from India to Tibet, via Assam, Bhutan, Darjeeling, and Nepaul, and giving a brief historical sketch of our commercial and political relations with Tibet, Nepaul, and Bhutan, the author summed up by saying that he thought the arguments in favour of a trade route from Darjeeling to China via Tibet were very strong. Lhasa is less than a month's journey for an unladen man from our frontier; once there, the old-established trade routes between Tibet and China are open to us, leading by well-known roads to the great river-basins of the Hoang Ho and the Yang-Tsze. The great province of Sze-chuen, with its 30,000,000 of inhabitants, would be opened up, and its silk, tea, rhubarb, musk, jade, amber, and cinnabar obtainable in exchange for British manufactures. The inhabitants of Tibet are a peaceful, well-educated, and commercially well-disposed race. In future this will be the best road, but for the next fifty years the central route via Darjeeling will, no doubt, be the best. It will not be religious intolerance which bars the way to Lhasa; the real obstacles to be contended with are and will be commercial interests. It is the interest of the Lamas or governing classes to exclude us, for at present they hold a practical monopoly of the trade and profit largely both from the duties on imported goods and by the sale of permits to the traders; and it is also the interest of the traders to keep us out, for competition would be ruinous to their present high rate of profits. The real cause of Chinese opposition to us in Tibet lies in their fear that we shall oust them from their commercial and political pre-eminence in the country. In conclusion, the author urged the necessity of our insisting on the carrying out of the privileges with regard to Tibet granted to us by the Chefoo Convention.

On Aug. 22 Mr. C. Black read a Paper on the upper course of the Sanpu or Brahmaputra river with special reference to an important exploration recently made by a native surveyor attached to the Indian Survey Department. After giving a general description of the geography of the upper portion of the Sanpu as derived from Messrs. Bogle, Manning, and recent travellers, Mr. Black proceeded to describe the new survey which commenced east of Chetang, a village in Eastern Tibet. Previous explorers had reported that the course of the river east of that point was first east and then south-east. This proved to be only partly true, as the Sanpu proved to make a huge bend to the northward before entering on its south-eastern course towards Assam. Various towns and monasteries lay dotted about the valley, some of which were curiously identified by the author with names on D'Anville's map, prepared in the early part of last century. This bend was previously quite unknown, and now leaves room for a northern feeder of the Subansiri, thus accounting satisfactorily for its large bulk, a fact which hitherto had proved somewhat of a puzzle to geographers. Mr. Black concluded by citing some interesting corroborations of this new discovery afforded by information collected by the Abbé Desgodins, and by Lieutenant Harman's recent measurements of the discharges of the larger rivers of Assam.

Commander Cameron, R.A., read a Paper on the Euphrates Valley Railway. He said the question of railway communication with India was a very important one, and therefore it was necessary to judge fairly and dispassionately and calmly the advantages which belonged to the different routes. He then enumerated the routes and contrasted their advantages and disadvantages. He disapproved of nine of the routes, and as to the tenth, this route would commence at Tripoli, the Mediterranean terminus. There were two good roads to Tripoli, and labour was cheap and abundant. The line he would propose for the railway would follow the country between the mountains and the sea till after passing the Nahr-el-Barid and Nahr el-Kebir, and then pass through them by the Wadye Eyn-Soodie and Kara Clibok to the Bukaia, a small and wonderfully fertile plain not fully encircled by Nahr-el-Kebir, and after about three miles of rather difficult work there would be a gradual ascent to the plains around Homo. The route would go on by Mosul by the valley of the Tigris, to Bagdad, thence to Bushire, and in some future time to Beloochistan and to Kurrachee. In the course of the Paper Commander Cameron referred to Cyprus. He said the island would prove of great advantage to the British Crown. It was of great strategical importance, and it was also valuable as showing what, under good government, even with Turkish laws, Asiatic Turkey was capable of. It had been said that Cyprus was unhealthy and no doubt sickness prevailed among the troops, but it must be remembered they went into tents at the most unfavourable period of the year.

On Aug. 25 Mr. W. Simpson read a Paper on Buddhist remains, which he traced in the Jellalabad region. He gave a list of the various groups. One point, he said, was apparently clear, that in the time of Buddha and for a portion of the Jellalabad Valley must have been much more numerous than at present, and that the area of cultivation must have been also more extensive. The topes were large and elaborate architectural structures, and the author believes the same might be said of the monasteries; for the explorations produced sculptures and plaster figures in great quantities, which had been all painted with bright colours, and in many cases thickly gilt. The wealth necessary to construct such a mass of buildings, as well as the maintenance of them, and the large population of monks who lived in these places, must have been great. The scanty number of people in the region at this day would be quite insufficient to support them. The Buddhist ascetics alone must have been leading by the remains, two or three times greater then the present population. At Girdi Kas, where the river flows out of the valley at the eastern end, are the remains of an aqueduct and an old road. The latter is known as the Badshah-i-Reh, or the "Imperial road," and it was supposed from its name to have been made by one of the Emperors of India. Our engineers made repairs on this road, and from the officers engaged on this work Mr. Simpson received the information that portions of the masonry were still to be seen on it, showing it is older than the Badshahs who ruled in Delhi, and that regularly-constructed ways were made in the more civilised period of Buddhism, a kind of public work which the Afghan has long ceased to trouble himself about. Further valuable light on this subject was afforded by Major Cavagnari supplying the author with a working party to make excavations at the Ahin Posh Tope, about a mile south from Jellalabad. The principal object was to explore the architectural details of the remains, but while thus engaged the author penetrated by means of a tunnel cut for about 45ft. through solid masonry, to the central cell of the shrine, and found, along with what were most probably the ashes of some Buddhist saint of high repute, twenty gold coins, each about the size of a sovereign. Seventeen of these were Bactrian, or Indo-Scythian, and three were Roman. One belonged to Domitian, another to Trajan, and the third to "Sabina Augusta," the wife of Hadrian. Evidence of a road has already been given, and these coins prove that at a past date a commerce went along that road; and it must have been a commerce of considerable importance which brought coins all the way from ancient Rome in its track. Mr. Simpson said that what was wanted in order to explore this region was for a man to go out and live there, gradually working his way among the tribes. The first thing, however, that was done with a man when he crossed the frontier was to kill him. It was said if the frontier was once crossed the stranger was safe; he was then married to a number of wives, and they took care he did not get away. Mr. Simpson's address was illustrated by a series of beautiful coloured sketches.

A Paper on the Kurum Valley from Captain Gerald Martin was read. Writing from the Peiwar Kotal, he reported on the survey operations conducted by officers of the Indian Survey Department attached to the Kurum column of the Afghanistan expeditionary force. Captain Woodthorpe, Captain Martin, and Lieutenant Manners Smith were the surveyors, and the area comprised the whole of the Kurum Valley and the district of Khost to the south, representing an addition to our geographical knowledge of 4,500 square miles. Captain Martin gave a short summary of the movements of the troops, including the battle on the Peiwar Pass, the march to Shutargarden, the action in the Margior defile, and the advance into Khost. The surveyors accompanied all the more important reconnaissances.

Captain R. Beavan (writing from Candahar) then described the country between Candahar and Girishk, which was traversed by the division under the command of Major-General Biddulph in January and February 1879. Girishk on the right bank of the river Halmand, is of great importance as a military position, because it lies at the extremity of the vast tract of mountains that break up the whole country between the Halmand and the Argandab, into a Skirting the route to the south lies equally impassable for troops. [illegible] to Candahar forms practically [illegible] for armies [illegible] the one hand [illegible] on the other. [illegible] Canal is for ships. The narrow strip of [illegible] route traverses forms the interval [illegible] the hilly country. The desert [illegible] bills from the foot [illegible] by the river Arghandab and Dori, [illegible] water seeming as if they had [illegible] restraining the overflow of the sand. To the [illegible] the mountains, bare and rugged, not a sign of verdure [illegible] form, not an indication of moisture. The elevation of the [illegible] part of the country is over 3,000ft. above the sea. The deposit, though apparently level, in reality slopes considerably upwards from the rivers to the base of the hills, so that the valleys have a slope in the direction of their length. Captain Beavan then explained that along the banks of the Halmand to a considerable distance above Girishk are scattered the remains of numerous forts and entrenchments, showing that in ancient times that bank was attached to this part of the Halmand River. Girishk itself is simply a fort, commanding the Herat road. There is no town near it, but the whole of the Halmand Valley is full of small, scattered villages, with gardens, trees, and fields. Captain Beavan found the old position of Girishk fairly correct, and it was ascertained the heights of the camping grounds along the route from Candahar to Girishk by aneroid and boiling point. He concluded his Paper with some valuable suggestions on the subject of the formula for barometric height.

Lieut. St. George C. Gore (writing from Gulistan, in Pishin) described the Pishin Valley, which is now annexed by the British Government. Its extreme length is about forty-eight miles, and its average width, including the hill ranges on either side, from twenty-five to thirty miles; two sides are formed by the parallel ranges of the "[illegible] Amran on the west, and the Mashalak-Ajiram[illegible] band range) on the east, the southern and [illegible] by spurs of hilly ground which sep[illegible] (or Ghaza) Shorawak. The upper end of the P[illegible] by the high plateau of Toba [illegible] running between the Kand[illegible] east. The valley of Pis[illegible] alluvial plain, with [illegible] absence of tree[illegible] Lieutenant G[illegible] bounding [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] Loes, which waters the Pishin Valley, and its affluents; the irrigation system by means of *karez*; the passes over the mountain ranges; and the inhabitants of the valley.

Major Campbell described the Shorawak Valley and the Toba Plateau in Afghanistan. The Shorawak Valley had never been visited by Europeans before the recent campaign. It is a narrow strip of flat country lying between the desert on the west and north-west, and a range generally known as the Sarlat Hills to the east. Its total length is about forty miles, with a width of ten miles at the northern end, and it is 3,250ft. above the sea. The head of the valley to the north is closed in by the southern spurs of the Khwaja-Amran range of mountains, which nearly join the north-western spurs of the Sarlat Hills, only leaving a gap of about a mile, through which the Lora river runs into the valley. The desert, which stretches away westward as far as the Persian frontier, rolls up in the form of sand hills to the edge of the cultivated land of the valley. The Lora River, which waters the valley, runs nearly dry in summer, and its water is always brackish. The valley is thickly populated, and crops of wheat and barley are raised. The river, after flowing through the valley, is swallowed up in the sand of the desert. The Toba table-land is at the north-eastern extremity of the Khwaja-Amran range of mountains. The general elevation is over 7,000 ft. Major Campbell gave an interesting account of this plateau and of its inhabitants. It will probably form an excellent hill sanatorium for the troops stationed in the Pishin Valley. The climate of the plateau in summer is very pleasant.

Captain Holdich described some new routes to Candahar. In weighing the capabilities of the various passes now known to exist in the mountain barrier of Western and North-Western India, with the important political and strategical object of selecting the best main route to Candahar, the author commenced by stating his objections to those in use at present. Admitting that Kurrachee may prove the best base for communication with our frontier posts as they stand at present at Quetta and Pishin he considered that the direct Sonmeeani route, connecting the post with Bibi, Khelat, and Quetta, though passing through a friendly country, would be too great a burden to maintain, as it traverses a wild, unproductive and most unpromising region. The Jacobabad-Bolan route on the western side of the Indus is also open to the perpetual danger of inundation by that river (frustrating last year in the isolation of Jacobabad itself from Sukkur by thirty eight miles of water), and to the restriction of its use to cold weather, owing to the painful and disastrous effects of crossing the Kachi desert in the hot season. The Bhori Valley was reached from Bolcsal by following the bed of the Sarkhab River by Yusuf Kutch to the Ushtara Pass (a wide and convenient one), the sandstone hills culminating at Mashkwar in grand and vividly-coloured scenery, contrasting strongly with the usually tame aspect of the Candahar region. Thence, from Chinjan through the Bhori Valley to Quetta, the whole road recalled the Lombardy plains. All this district is capable of easily carrying a railway, and, as it now is, will exist for ever; it could be shortened by not striking south at the Teeck Kurzan Pass, but keeping eastward and south-eastward on the Karwaddi route via Rakni to the Fort Monro or Sakki Sarwar Passes, opening opposite Dera Ghazi. The party that followed the Thall and Chotiali route also reached the Lugari Barkan Valley, but no good direct route could be found between Thall and Vitakari, which is a desirable position at the head of the Chachar Pass. The chief addition to our knowledge from this expedition was that the hitherto unknown region between the Pishin Valley and the Suliman Range was found to be open, rich, and fertile, with nothing in its physical characters preventing travel across it in almost any direction.

The President said the Papers gave them a complete history of recent discoveries in Afghanistan. It appeared to have been the idea of the Government that there were three entrances into India on the north-west, and that if these passes were blocked up India was safe. It now appeared that the whole country from Jellalabad to the Bolan Pass could be crossed in almost any direction, and that the several roads were perfectly free and open grass plains except where they debouch on the Indian plains. Therefore it seemed futile to suppose that India could be made safe by merely occupying two or three separate passes. There must be a continuous frontier somewhere or other from north to south, with lateral communications along it.

Mr. Trelawny Saunders read a Paper on "The Mountains of the Northern and Western Frontier of India." The Paper divided the mountains into groups, to each of which distinct limits were assigned. The several parts of the groups were then discussed, for the purpose of assigning definite limits to the nomenclature of each part. The parallelism of the ranges with the axis and base of the mass was next explained, with the view to expose the fallacious assumption of the prevalence of formidable spurs obstructing lateral communication. Various examples of prolonged lateral communication in the mountain were cited. In conclusion the south-western part of the highland extending along the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf, from the plain of the Indus to the plain of Mesopotamia, was referred to especially with reference to the proper line of the future railway to India. The low-land along this coast was particularly objected to for a railway on account of its deadly climate, and an atmosphere reeking with intensely hot vapour. A chain of elevated valleys running parallel to the coast was traced by way of Shiraz and Kej as a preferable railway route.

A Paper on the "Imperial Survey of India," by Mr. J. O. N. James, Deputy Superintendent of the Surveys of India, was read by Mr. Black. The object of this Paper was to sketch out in a concise manner the nature of the work in progress and already performed by the Indian Survey Department, and to point out its practical utility. The Imperial Survey of India, up to a late period, consisted of three distinct branches—namely, the Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys. The Trigonometrical Survey, besides its purely scientific work, furnishes the great basis of principal triangulation for the origin and extension of detail surveys executed by the topographical and revenue branches. Already the whole of India is covered with principal triangulation, which, for scientific accuracy is unsurpassed by any similar undertaking in the world. To the Topographical branch is assigned the labour of executing geographical surveys of native States and hilly or forest tracts in British territory, usually on the scale of one inch to the mile. Mr. James described the methods adopted in the execution of these topographical surveys, and pointed out the vast amount of geographical information which is collected by the surveyors. During the administration of Sir Henry Thuillier, late Surveyor-General of India (1847 to 1877), an area of not less than 290,000 square miles was surveyed and mapped, including the wildest and least known tracts of India. This enormous area, more than double the size of Great Britain and Ireland, was surveyed in sixteen years at an average cost of £2 per square mile. The revenue survey operations, the Paper said, are chiefly confined to open and well-cultivated districts in British territory. They furnish complete and accurate records of the area and boundaries of every village and district. They show the extent of waste and cultivated land, the nature of the soil, and the principal features of the country on a scale of four inches to the mile. From these original surveys excellent maps of complete districts are completed on various scales for general administrative purposes. In some parts of India the system of cadastral field surveys has been introduced. During Sir Henry Thuillier's superintendence (from 1847 to 1877) an area of 493,000 square miles was completed on the village survey system on a scale of four inches to the mile, and 12,281 square miles by cadastral measurement on a scale of sixteen and thirty-two inches to the mile, making an aggregate of 505,574 square miles, considerably more than double the area of France. The revenue surveys comprise a great portion of Bengal and Assam, all Oude, part of the North-West and Central Provinces and Bombay, nearly all the Punjaub, and all Scinde. This work has not been accomplished without the sacrifice of many valuable lives and the necessity of facing dangers and hardships of no common kind. The zeal and devotion of the Indian surveyors are beyond all praise, and their work has been and continues to be most valuable. It must, however, be clearly understood that a considerable portion of what has been accomplished by the topographical branch of the department is nothing more than a first survey, rapidly executed, for geographical and general administrative purposes. Hereafter more rigorously accurate and complete surveys will be needed. Meanwhile there is not a single official in India who does not possess maps of the portion of the country included in his jurisdiction, which are suited to every present requirement. The maps issued by the Surveyor-General's Department are also utilized by engineers in the construction of public works, by the foresters for conservancy purposes, by mining companies, planters, holders of estates, and by every branch of the service for purposes too numerous to detail.

The President held that the survey of India was one of the grandest and most glorious works in which Great Britain had been engaged during the century.

Professor Allman said that, considering the difficulties, the remarkable work being done in India was absolutely astounding.

General Thuillier said they were often asked, "When are you going to finish the survey of India?" He thought those who asked this question did not understand the work. All he could say was, they began the survey of England before India, and England was not finished yet.

The meetings of the Association terminated on Aug. 27.

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